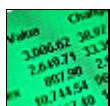


## 1345.4 - SA Stats, Nov 2007

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/11/2007

## Summary

### Contents



#### In this issue

**27/11/2007** | This issue of SA Stats focuses on sports attendance in South Australia in 2005–06 and victims of crime in South Australia in 2006.



#### Demography

Includes: **Estimated Resident Population**

**02/10/2007** | The estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,581,400 at 31 March 2007, an increase of 16,100 persons (1.0%) since 31 March 2006.



#### State Accounts

Includes: **State Final Demand, Household Final Consumption Expenditure**

**02/10/2007** | South Australia's June 2007 quarter State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$17,000m and Australia's Domestic Final Demand was \$255,040m.



#### Consumption

Includes: **Retail Turnover, New Motor Vehicle Sales**

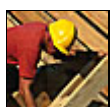
**02/10/2007** | The July 2007 trend estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,385.5m, compared with the Australian total of \$19,292.1m.



#### Investment

Includes: **Private New Capital Expenditure, Mineral and Petroleum Exploration Expenditure**

**02/10/2007** | Between the March 2007 and the June 2007 quarters, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 0.9% to \$1,248m.



#### Production

Includes: **Building Approvals**

**02/10/2007** | In July 2007, the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved in South Australia was 893. Nationally, the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved was 12,775.



#### Prices

Includes: **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

**02/10/2007** | The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide increased by 1.7% in the 12 months to June 2007, compared with a 2.1% rise in the weighted average of eight capital cities.



#### Labour Force

Includes: **Job Vacancies, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate**

**02/10/2007** | In original terms, South Australia's total number of job vacancies decreased to about 10,000 in August 2007 from 10,200 in May 2007. The August 2007 vacancies were 11% higher than in August 2006.



#### Incomes

Includes: **Average Weekly Earnings**

**02/10/2007** | The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia increased by 2.5% in the 12 months to May 2007 reaching \$1,011.10.



## International Merchandise Trade

Includes: **Exports and Imports**

**02/10/2007** | The value of South Australian merchandise exports (in original terms) was \$916m in July 2007 up 39.4% from \$657m in July 2006. The value of merchandise imports decreased to \$511m in July 2007 from \$557m in June 2007.



## Housing Finance

Includes: **Housing Finance Commitments**

**02/10/2007** | The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia has risen by 11.2% to \$1,006m in the 12 months to July 2007.



## Water

Includes: **Winter Rainfall, Adelaide's Reservoir Levels**

**02/10/2007** | Winter rainfall recorded at the Adelaide (Kent Town) site of the Bureau of Meteorology for June 2007 was 71% of the season average. The agricultural and pastoral districts of South Australia generally received well below average winter rains.

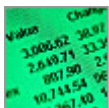


## Tourist Accommodation

Includes: **Tourist Accommodation**

**02/10/2007** | The South Australian room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 63% in the March 2007 quarter.

## In this Issue



### IN THIS ISSUE

This month's articles present data from the 2005–06 Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) and from national crime statistics. The first article focuses on characteristics of persons aged 15 years and over who attended sporting events in South Australia in 2005–06. The second article presents national crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by police.

Key points from the article [Sports Attendance in South Australia](#):

- South Australia had the second highest rate of sports attendance of all Australian states and territories.
- Australian Rules football was the most attended sporting event in South Australia in 2005–06.
- South Australians were more likely to attend a motor sports event or horse racing event than a cricket match.

In the article, [Sports Attendance in South Australia](#), data have been rounded. Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other ABS publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications referenced in the feature article.

Key points from the article [Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006](#):

- Compared with 2005, the number of victims of crime recorded by SA Police in 2006 decreased for all homicide related offences, motor vehicle theft and for sexual assault.
- The offence categories recording the largest declines were attempted murder and

driving causing death (both down 27% respectively).

- In 2006 in South Australia, males outnumbered females in all categories of offences except for sexual assault.

If you have any comments about this product please contact James Inglis on ph: (08) 8237 7405 or alternatively e-mail: [sa.statistics@abs.gov.au](mailto:sa.statistics@abs.gov.au)

## Articles

Sport Attendance in South Australia

This article focuses on characteristics of persons aged 15 years and over who attended sporting events in South Australia in 2005–06.

Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006

This article presents national crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by police.

### Index of Articles

Provides a historical listing of articles that have been released as part of this product.

## Demography



### DEMOGRAPHY

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,581,400 at 31 March 2007, an increase of 16,100 persons (1.0%) since 31 March 2006. The annual population growth for the year ended 31 March 2006 was also 1.0%.

All states and territories recorded population growth over the 12 months ended 31 March 2007. Queensland recorded the largest growth rate (2.3%) and Tasmania recorded the lowest growth rate (0.6%).

For the 12 months ending 31 March 2007, South Australia recorded a natural increase (i.e. the net of births and deaths) of 6,300 persons. Net overseas migration provided a gain of 12,600 persons in the same period while net interstate migration realised a loss of 3,500 persons.

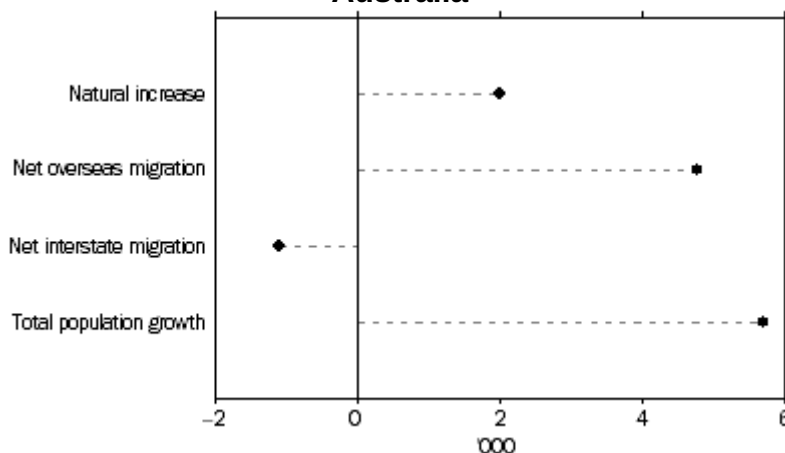
In the March 2007 quarter South Australia recorded a net natural increase of 2,000 persons and a gain in net overseas migration of 4,800 persons, which was the largest quarterly net overseas migration recorded for the state in the last twenty five years. For every quarter since September 1986, with the exception of June 1993 (-217 persons) and June 1994 (-5), there has been a net overseas migration gain in South Australia's ERP. Net interstate migration in the March 2007 quarter resulted in a loss of 1,100 persons from South

Australia. Since September 1986, South Australia has only shown a net increase in population from interstate migration in 11 out of the 80 quarters, and 9 of these quarters occurred before March 1992.

Nationally, the preliminary ERP was 20,948,900 at 31 March 2007, an increase of 307,100 persons (1.5%) since 31 March 2006. The population growth rate for the year ended 31 March 2007 (1.5%) was the same as that recorded for the year ended 31 March 2006 (1.5%). For the year ended 31 March 2007, Australia recorded a natural increase in population of 138,000 persons; net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 162,600 people.

In the March 2007 quarter Australia's population recorded a natural increase of 39,600 persons. The net overseas migration for Australia resulted in a gain of 57,000 persons, the largest increase since the March 2001 quarter.

#### ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE, COMPONENTS, March quarter 2007, South Australia



Source: [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0)

## State Accounts



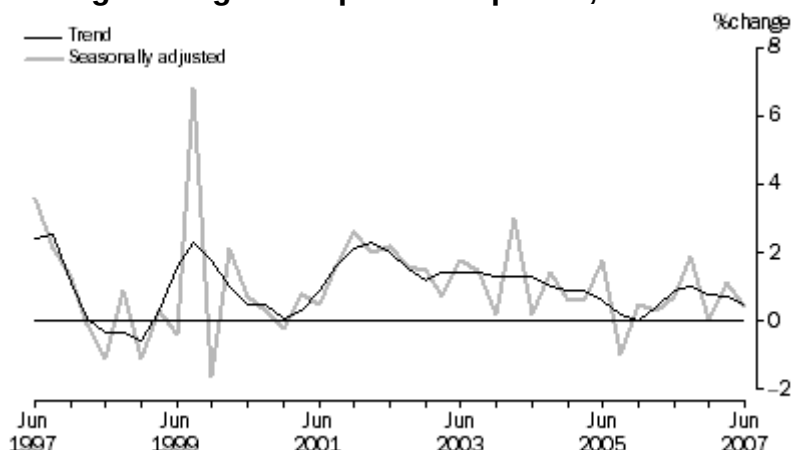
### STATE ACCOUNTS

South Australia's June 2007 quarter State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$17,000m and Australia's Domestic Final Demand was \$255,040m.

The 0.5% increase in South Australia's State Final Demand from the previous quarter was less than the increase observed in the national Domestic Final Demand (1.6%). Of the other states and territories the strongest growth for the quarter was recorded in Western Australia (up 3.8%). State Final Demand for the June quarter fell in the Northern Territory by 0.7%.

In the June 2007 quarter South Australia's State Final Demand comprised 6.7% of Australian Domestic Final Demand, compared to 7.1% for the June 1997 quarter. The proportional contribution to the Australian Domestic Final Demand of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory also decreased over this time period while that of the other states and territories (Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory) increased. The most notable decreases occurred in New South Wales, with a fall from a 34.2% share to 31.4% and Victoria, down from 24.4% to 23.8%. Queensland increased its share of Australian Domestic Final Demand from 17.6% to 19.9% and Western Australia's share rose from 10.3% to 11.6%.

### STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures, Percentage change from previous quarter, South Australia



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no 5206.0)

### HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's June 2007 quarter HFCE was \$9,907m (7.0% of the national total of \$140,815m). This represented a 0.7% increase from the March 2007 quarter for South Australia and a 1.0% increase for Australia.

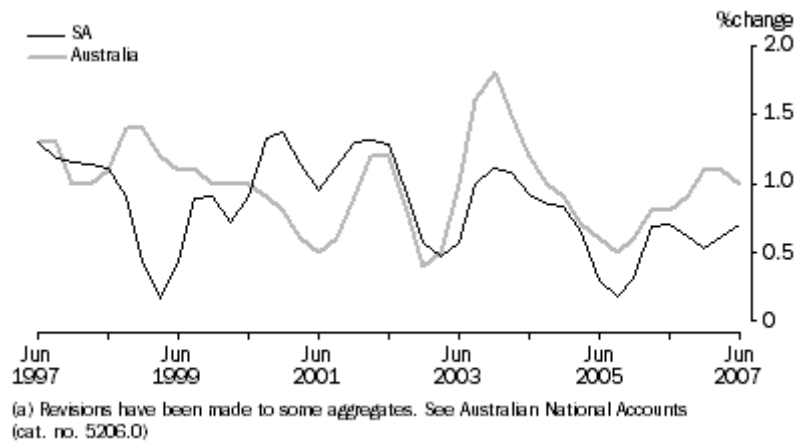
For the June 2007 quarter relative to the March 2007 quarter, Purchase of vehicles recorded the greatest increase in expenditure for South Australia (up 3.5%), followed by Furnishings and household equipment (up 1.9%). For the same period, the greatest increases for Australia were also in Purchase of vehicles (up 3.7%) and Furnishings and household equipment (up 1.4%). The March 2007 expenditure on Hotels, cafes and restaurants in South Australia recorded a decrease of 1.3% while nationally no decrease was observed.

Comparing the June 2007 quarter and the June 2006 quarter, HFCE increased by 2.5% for South Australia and 4.2% for Australia.

The expenditure components which showed the largest increases for South Australia when comparing the June 2007 and June 2006 quarters were: Furnishings and household equipment (up 11.9% to \$583m); and Purchase of vehicles (up 7.0% to \$321m). The expenditure components which showed the largest increase for Australia when comparing the June 2007 and June 2006 quarters were: Purchase of vehicles (up 11.7% to \$5,748m); Furnishings and household equipment (up 7.8% to \$8,399m); and Clothing and footwear (up 5.6% to \$5,575m). Hotels, cafes and restaurants was the expenditure component which showed the largest decrease for South Australia (a 5.1% decrease to \$744m). No Australian expenditure components showed a decrease over this 12 month period, but the smallest increase was seen for Cigarettes and tobacco (up 1.0% to \$2,355m). In South Australia, expenditure on Cigarettes and tobacco increased by 0.6% (to \$180m) in this time.

Over the ten year period June 1997 quarter to June 2007 quarter, Cigarettes and tobacco was the only expenditure component which showed a decrease; for South Australia the decrease was 15.5% (from \$213m to \$180m), and for Australia the decrease was 7.9% (from \$2,558m to \$2,355m).

### HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE(a), Trend, Chain volume measures, Percentage change from previous quarter



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, (cat. no 5206.0)

## Consumption

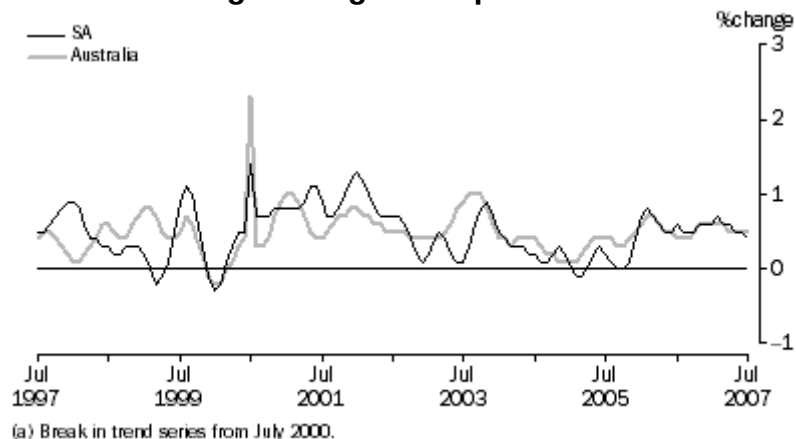


### CONSUMPTION

#### RETAIL TURNOVER

The July 2007 trend estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,385.5m, compared with the Australian total of \$19,292.1m. This represents a 0.4% increase in turnover across all retail industries for South Australia from the previous month and a 0.5% increase nationally.

#### RETAIL TURNOVER(a), Current prices, Trend, Percentage change from previous month



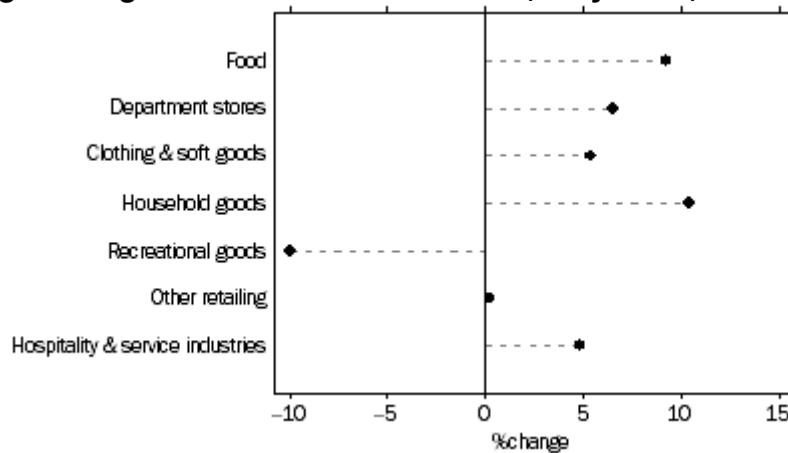
Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

Comparing July 2007 with July 2006, retail turnover (trend) increased by 7.0% for South Australia and 6.7% for Australia.

Over the same period, the two South Australian industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (trend) were Household goods, rising by 10.4% (to \$201.5m), and Food, rising by 9.2% (to \$619.4m). The South Australian industry group which reported the largest decrease in retail turnover (trend) was Recreational goods retailing, down by

10.0% to \$36.2m.

### RETAIL TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY GROUP, Current prices, Trend, Percentage change over last twelve months, July 2007, South Australia

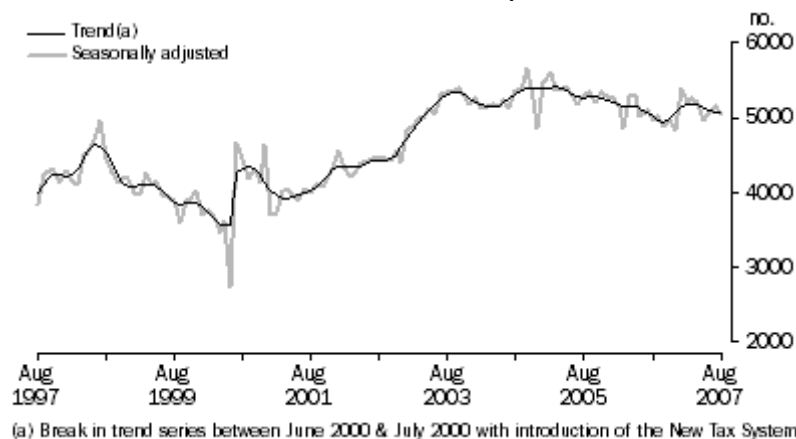


Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

### NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In August 2007, 3,139 new passenger vehicles and 5,058 new vehicles in total (in trend terms) were sold in South Australia. Corresponding sales for Australia were 52,900 and 86,834.

#### NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, South Australia



Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery, Feb. 2007 (cat. no. 9314.0.55.001)

## Investment



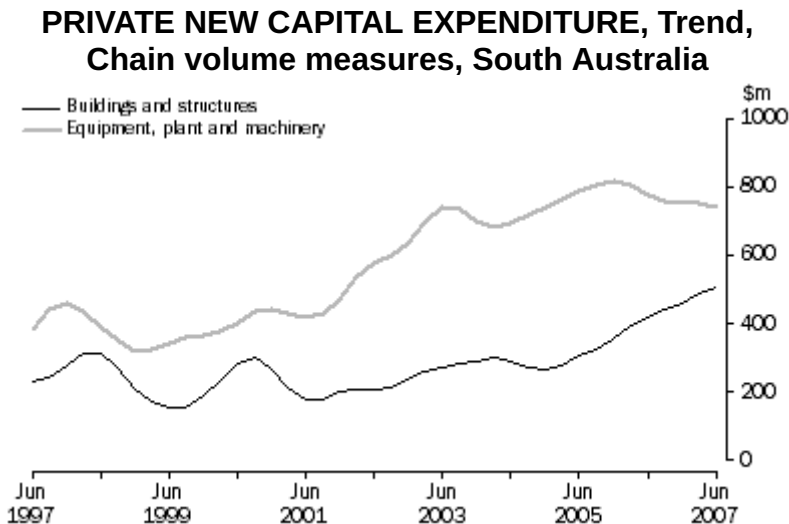
### INVESTMENT

#### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the March 2007 and the June 2007 quarters, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 0.9% to \$1,248m. Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery decreased by \$11m (or 1.5%) to \$740m, while expenditure on buildings and structures increased by \$22m (or 4.5%) to \$508m. For the same period, private new capital expenditure for Australia increased by 5.3% to

\$20,685, with both expenditure on buildings and structures and equipment, plant and machinery increasing (by 5.9% and 4.5% respectively).

Comparing the June 2007 quarter with the June 2006 quarter, South Australia's total private new capital expenditure increased by 8.1%. Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery decreased by 4.9%; expenditure on buildings and structures grew by 21.8%. Nationally, total private new capital expenditure increased by 11.8% for this twelve month period; expenditure on buildings and structures increased by 15.6%, and equipment, plant and machinery increased by 8.9%.



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0)

## MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

Since the March quarter 2005, when continuous data on mineral exploration by mineral type in South Australia became available, South Australian expenditure (in original terms) on non-petroleum mineral exploration has increased six-fold, from \$14.0m to \$84.1m in the June 2007 quarter. Over the same period, Australian expenditure on non-petroleum mineral exploration has more than doubled from \$225.8m to \$502.5m.

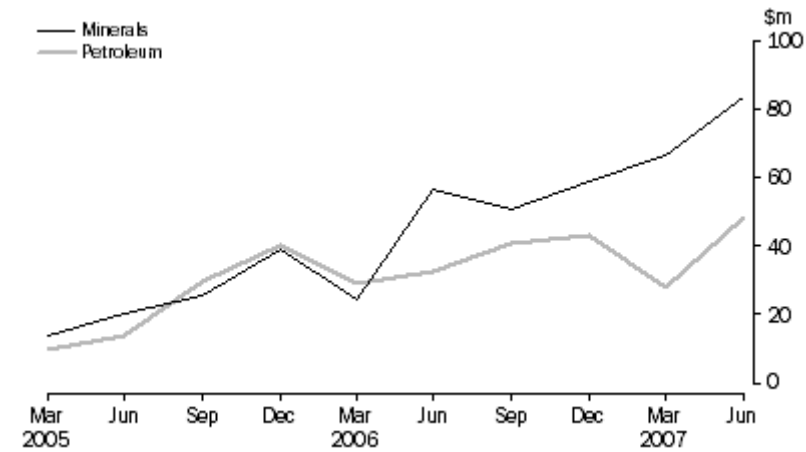
The South Australian increase is reflected in both exploration of new deposits (up from \$2.6m to \$24.3m), and exploration of existing deposits (\$11.4m to \$59.7m).

The main mineral types attracting the growth in South Australian mineral exploration were base metals (increasing from \$7.6m to \$45.4m), copper (from \$6.9m to \$40.8m) and Uranium (from \$2.5m to \$22.4m).

Petroleum exploration expenditure data for South Australia are only available on a continuous basis from the March 2005 quarter. The June 2007 quarter expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia (\$48.6m) was almost five times that of the March quarter 2005 (\$9.8m). Nationally, expenditure on petroleum exploration increased from \$269.2m in the March quarter 2005 to \$732.1m in the June 2007 quarter (an almost three-fold increase). Expenditure on petroleum exploration in the June 2007 quarter was the highest recorded for both South Australia and Australia.

## MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Original, South Australia





Source: Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia (cat. no. 8412.0)

## Production



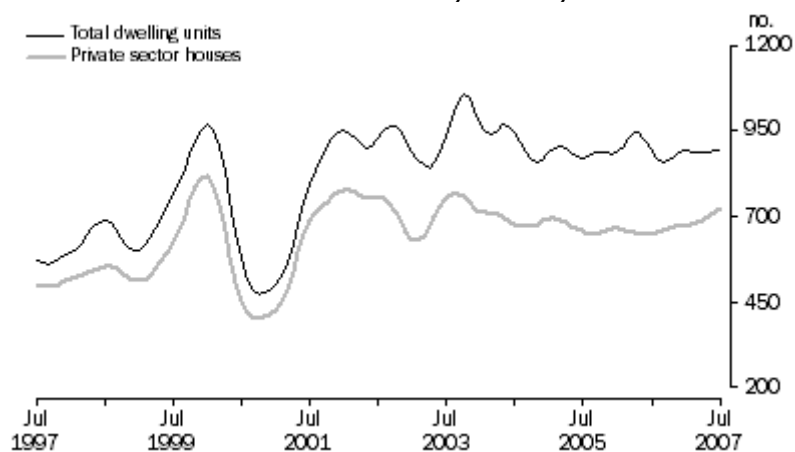
### PRODUCTION

#### BUILDING APPROVALS

In July 2007, the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved in South Australia was 893. Nationally, the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved was 12,775.

The trend estimate for South Australian private sector house approvals rose for each of the last thirteen months to July 2007 (722 approvals).

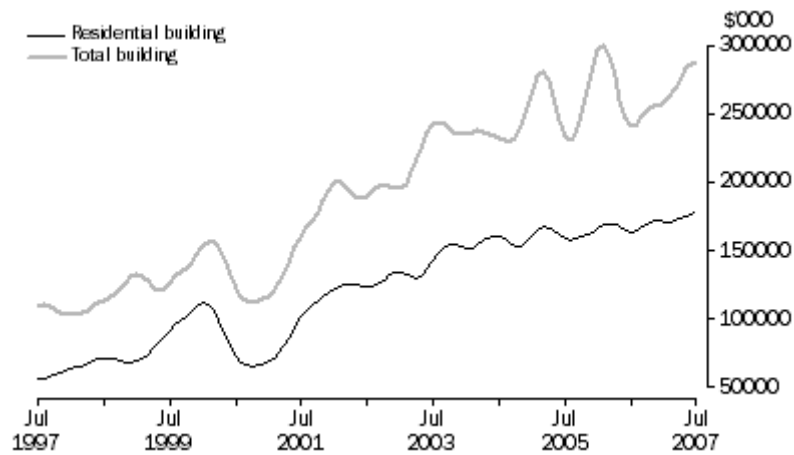
#### DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

In July 2007, the total value (in trend terms) of building approvals was \$287.7m for South Australia and \$5,633.6m for Australia.

#### VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

## Prices

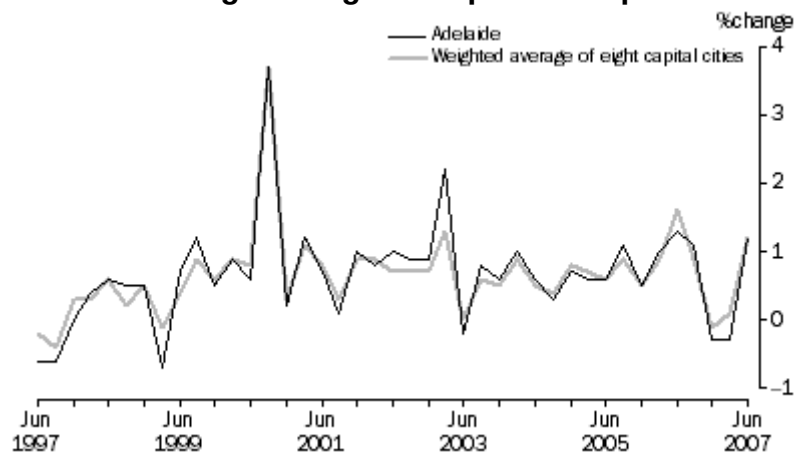


### PRICES

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide increased by 1.7% in the 12 months to June 2007, compared with a 2.1% rise in the weighted average of eight capital cities. Both Adelaide's CPI and the weighted average of eight capital cities rose by 1.2% in June 2007.

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL GROUPS, Original, Percentage change from previous quarter

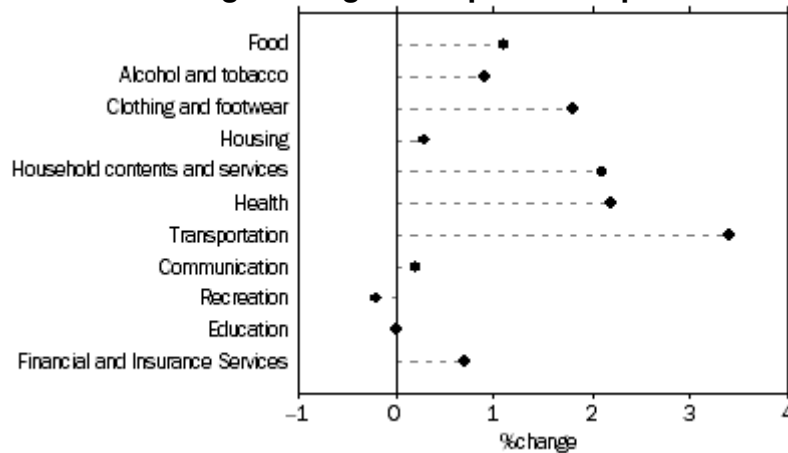


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

The only category with a percentage decrease from the last quarter (contributing to the overall CPI movement for Adelaide) was Recreation (0.2%). The largest percentage increases occurred with Transportation (3.4%), Health (2.2%) and Household contents and services (2.1%).

#### CPI MOVEMENT, ADELAIDE, Original - JUNE 2007 QUARTER,

### Percentage change from previous quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

## Labour Force

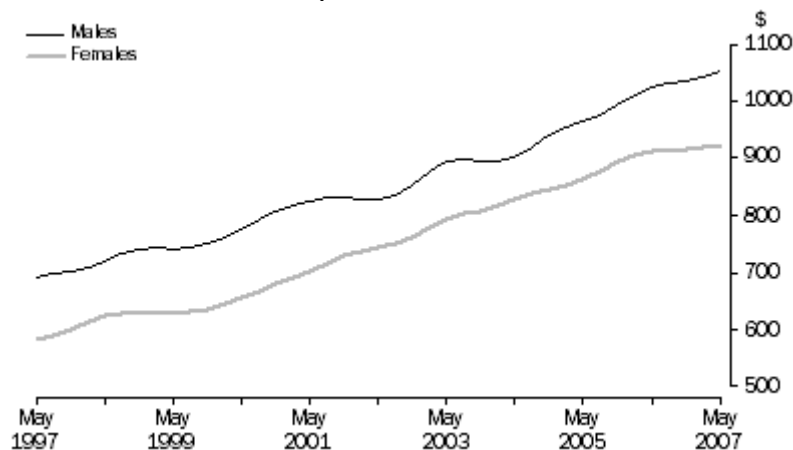


### LABOUR FORCE

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia increased by 2.5% to \$1,011.10 in the 12 months to May 2007. Nationally, the corresponding increase was greater at 4.4% (up to \$1,088.40).

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Full-time adult ordinary, Trend, South Australia



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

For South Australia, the trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time, full-time adult) earnings rose by 2.8% for males and 1.1% for females over the 12 months to May 2007.

At May 2007, female average weekly earnings (\$921.30) in South Australia comprised 87.5% of the corresponding male level (\$1,052.70), compared with a ratio of 89.0% observed a year earlier (May 2006). Nationally, in May 2007 female average weekly earnings (\$968.20) were 83.8% of the male earnings (\$1,156.00).

# Incomes

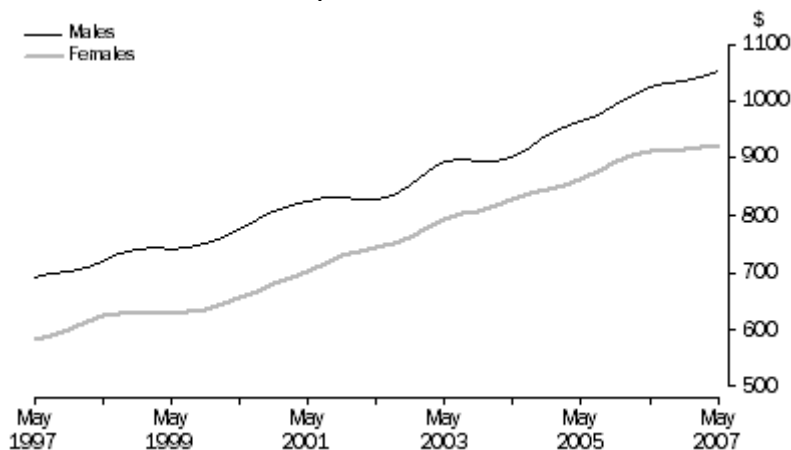


## INCOMES

### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia increased by 2.5% to \$1,011.10 in the 12 months to May 2007. Nationally, the corresponding increase was greater at 4.4% (up to \$1,088.40).

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Full-time adult ordinary, Trend, South Australia



Source: [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0)

For South Australia, the trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time, full-time adult) earnings rose by 2.8% for males and 1.1% for females over the 12 months to May 2007.

At May 2007, female average weekly earnings (\$921.30) in South Australia comprised 87.5% of the corresponding male level (\$1,052.70), compared with a ratio of 89.0% observed a year earlier (May 2006). Nationally, in May 2007 female average weekly earnings (\$968.20) were 83.8% of the male earnings (\$1,156.00).

# International Merchandise Trade



## INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

South Australia's value of exports (in original terms) in July 2007 (\$916m) was 39.4% greater than in July 2006 (\$657m). The highest reported increases in value of exports over this period were for Wheat (up \$38m, or 132%), Wine (up \$67m, or 56%) and Road vehicles, parts and accessories (up \$21m or 37.0%). Declines in value were reported for the exports of Wool and sheepskins (down by 25%), Metals and metal manufacturers (down

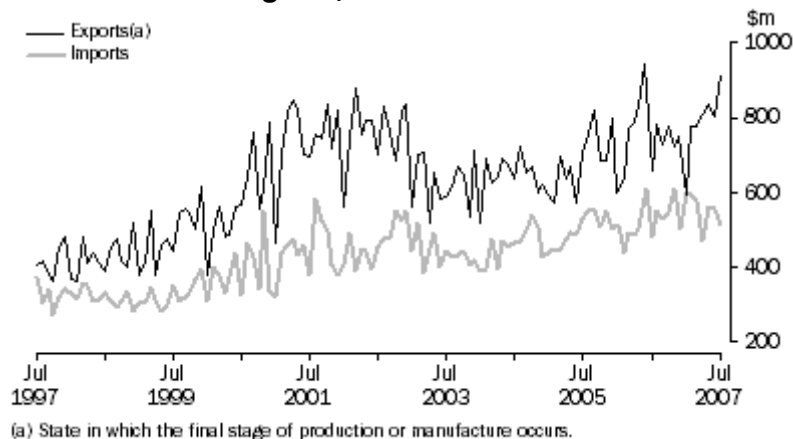
12%), Fish and crustaceans (down by 11%) and Machinery (down by 8%).

The value of Australian exports for July 2007 (\$14,523m) was 1.5% greater than for July 2006. The main industries that contributed to the increase in the value of Australian exports were Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Manufacturing (up by 19.9%, \$179m); Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up 17.4%, \$219m), of which exports of passenger vehicles rose to \$256m from \$132m; Metal Product manufacturing (up 10.0%, \$276m); Metal Ore Mining (up by 10.0%, \$231m). Counteracting the increased exports for these industries were decreases in exports for Coal mining, down by 20.4% (\$411m) and Oil and gas extraction, (22.4%, \$318m).

The value of South Australian merchandise imports decreased to \$511m in July 2007 from \$557m in June 2007 and \$563m in May 2007. In July 2006 the state's merchandise imports amounted to \$481m.

Other than for January 2007, the value of exports from South Australia exceeded the value of imports for all periods from July 1996 to July 2007. Nationally, for the same period, in most months, the value of imports exceeded the value of exports. The greatest relative differences, when the value of South Australian exports was more than double the value of imports, occurred in December 2000, December 2001, March 2002 and June 2002.

#### VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, Original, South Australia



Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

## Housing Finance

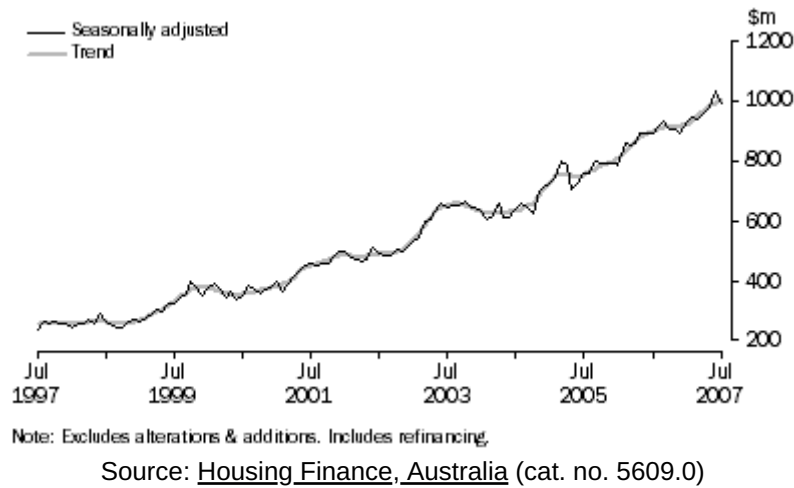


### HOUSING FINANCE

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

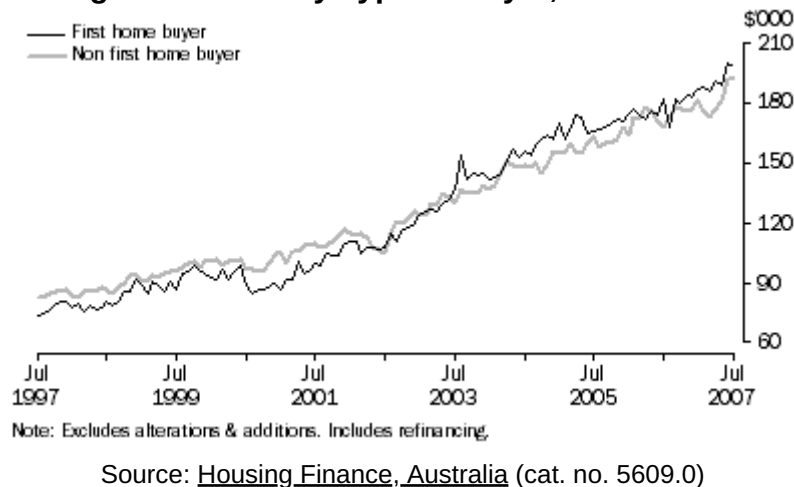
The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia has risen by 11.2% to \$1,006m in the 12 months to July 2007. Nationally, for the same period, the increase was about the same at 11.5% (to a total of \$15,673m).

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION), South Australia



Since July 1997, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia has more than doubled from \$81,100 to \$193,400 in July 2007. The gap between the average loan size for first home buyers and non-first home buyers gradually widened over the nine months from September 2006 to June 2007, but decreased in July 2007. In June 2007 the average loan size for first home buyers was \$200,300, which was 4.2% greater than the average loan size of \$192,200 for non-first home buyers; in September 2006, the average loan size for first home buyers was \$182,400, or 2.3% greater than for non-first home buyers. The average first home buyer loan size in July 2007 was \$197,800, with non-first home buyer loans at \$192,700.

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION), Original, Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer, South Australia



## Water



### WATER

#### WINTER RAINFALL

The [Bureau of Meteorology's 2007 winter climate summary for South Australia](#) reported that the season's rainfall was well below average across the state.

- The Adelaide Metropolitan area's highest aggregate winter rainfall for 2007 was recorded at Kent Town, where 158.4 mm or 71% of the winter average of 223.6mm were reported; Edinburgh RAAF base recorded 93.2 mm (59%) out of a winter average of 156.7mm. Adelaide's (Kent Town) total winter rainfall for 2006 was 58.6mm, or 26% of the winter average, making it Adelaide's driest winter on record.
- The higher parts of the Mount Lofty ranges recorded winter rainfall within normal limits; Mount Barker received 256.6mm (or 84%) out of an annual average of 307.3mm.
- Agricultural districts generally received well below average winter rainfalls, with lowest ever recordings occurring in Parachilna where 4.0 mm , or 7% of the winter average of 55.4 mm; Ceduna, 22.8mm (21% of 110.3mm); Penong, 33.0mm (26% of 128.3mm); and Angaston, 71.4mm (34% of 212.6mm). For the 2006 winter, rainfall in the far west agricultural districts was about average, while the southeast experienced very much below average rainfall.
- The pastoral districts received well below average winter rain. Andamooka, with 2.8 mm of rain (and a winter average of 41.9 mm) and Danggali Conservation Park, with 12.4mm (winter average of 65.7mm) both had their lowest winter rainfalls on record. In 2006, winter rainfall ranged from near average in the northern and eastern parts of the pastoral districts, to very much below average over the central and southern parts.

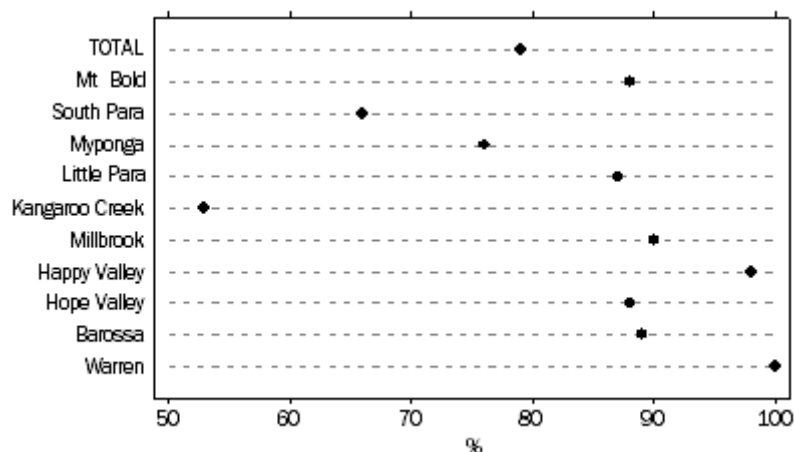
The South-eastern Australia Seasonal Rainfall Outlook from the Bureau of Meteorology (23 August) predicted that total spring (September to November) rainfall for the southeast of South Australia has a 60% to 65% chance of being less than average, while the probability for the rest of the state being drier than average is about 50% to 55%.

On September 11, Premier Rann announced that a very slight improvement in predicted rainfalls in the Adelaide Hills would allow easing of Adelaide's water restrictions.

## RESERVOIR LEVELS

The total water storage in Adelaide's reservoirs at 3 September 2007 (the end of winter and beginning of spring) was 79% of capacity, compared with 55% at the same time in 2006.

### ADELAIDE'S RESERVOIR LEVELS, as a percentage of capacity, 3 September 2007



Source: SA Water, daily reservoir levels

# Tourist Accommodation



## TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

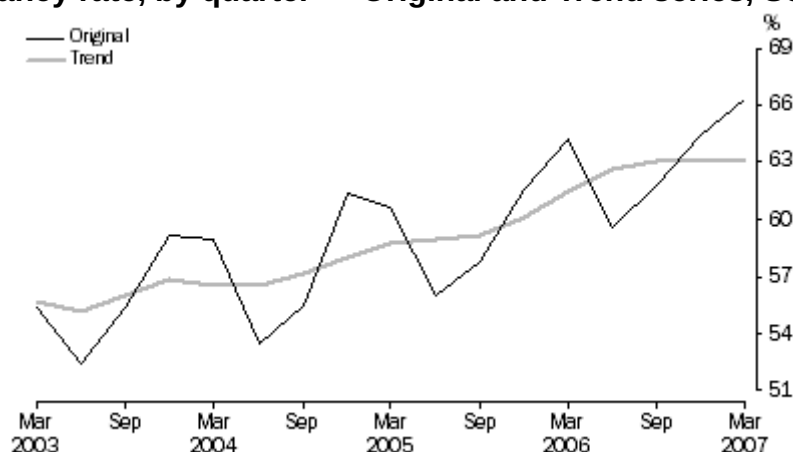
The total takings from all forms of tourist accommodation in South Australia in the March 2007 quarter were \$117.0 million, which was 4.9% of the Australian total of \$2,370.3 million. For the year ended March 2007, total tourist accommodation takings in South Australia were \$414.2 million, or 4.6% of the Australian total. The South Australian takings had increased by 8.6% over those for the year ended March 2006.

Tourist guest arrivals at South Australian hotels, motels and serviced apartments with five or more rooms and at visitor hostels for the year ended March 2007 amounted to 2,487,000 persons, or 5.4% of the Australian total, and 6.1% more than for the year ended March 2006.

Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with fifteen or more rooms account for more than three-quarters of the takings for all types of tourist accommodation in both South Australia and Australia. For the year ended March 2007, takings from this type of accommodation in South Australia were \$313.6 million, or 75.7% of the total tourist accommodation takings for the state. This type of accommodation caters for well over three-quarters of the guest arrivals, with 2,169,200 (or 87.2% of all guests) guest arrivals in South Australia in the year ended March 2007.

Room occupancy rates for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with fifteen or more rooms for the year ended March 2007 were 63.0% and 65.0% for South Australia and Australia respectively; these rates exceeded those for the year ended March 2006, at 59.8% and 63.2% respectively. The data in original terms from the graph below indicates that occupancy rates tend to be highest in the warmer months of the December, and in particular, March quarters.

### HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS, Room occupancy rate, by quarter — Original and Trend series, South Australia



Sources: [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, South Australia - Electronic Delivery, Mar 2007](#) (cat. no. 8635.4.55.001)  
[Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, South Australia - Electronic Delivery, Mar 2006](#) (cat. no. 8635.4.55.001)

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## About this Release

SA Stats provides an overview of the South Australian economy. The overview will be updated on a quarterly basis (in March, June, September and December) and in the intervening months the publication will include feature articles that provide a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other ABS publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications (links

to source documents are provided in the summary table).

Replaces: South Australian Economic Indicators (cat. no. 1307.4)

## Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006 (Feature Article)

### RECORDED CRIME - VICTIMS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 2006

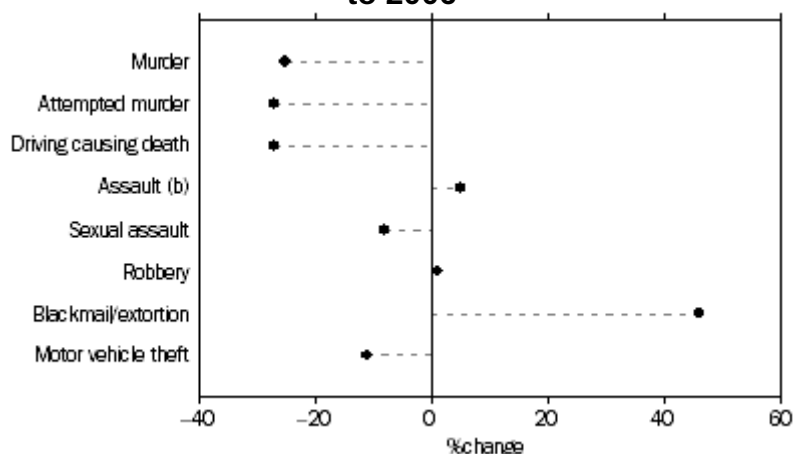
This article presents national crime statistics relating to victims of a selected range of offences that have been recorded by police. These statistics provide indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime victimisation in Australia and a basis for measuring change over time. As not all crimes are reported to or recorded by police, other data sources can assist in providing a more comprehensive view of crime levels in society. Statistics contained in the publication are derived from administrative systems maintained by state and territory police across Australia. Further information can be found in the publication Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4510.0).

Readers should note that, depending on the type of offence, a victim in the recorded crime collection can be a person, a premises, an organisation or a motor vehicle.

### NUMBER OF VICTIMS

Compared with 2005, the number of victims of crime recorded by SA Police in 2006 decreased for all homicide related offences, motor vehicle theft and for sexual assault. The offence categories recording the largest declines were attempted murder and driving causing death (both down 27%, respectively) and murder (down 25%). Conversely, there was an increase in the number of victims of blackmail/extortion (up 46%). The figure for blackmail/extortion was the second highest recorded during the past 10 years.

### VICTIMS, Selected offences (a), Percentage change in number, South Australia - 2005 to 2006



(a) A victim can be a person, a premises, an organisation or a motor vehicle depending on the type of offence.

(b) Changes to legislation may have resulted in an increase from 2005 to 2006 for offences such as assault and kidnapping/abduction.

Source: Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4510.0)

The following can be compared for Australia and South Australia, in terms of change

between 2005 and 2006:

- murder across Australia increased 8% compared with South Australia's drop of 25% for the same period;
- attempted murder declined by 11% for Australia and 27% for South Australia;
- robbery increased for Australia and South Australia by 1%; and
- motor vehicle theft declined by 7% for Australia compared with a decline of 11% for South Australia.

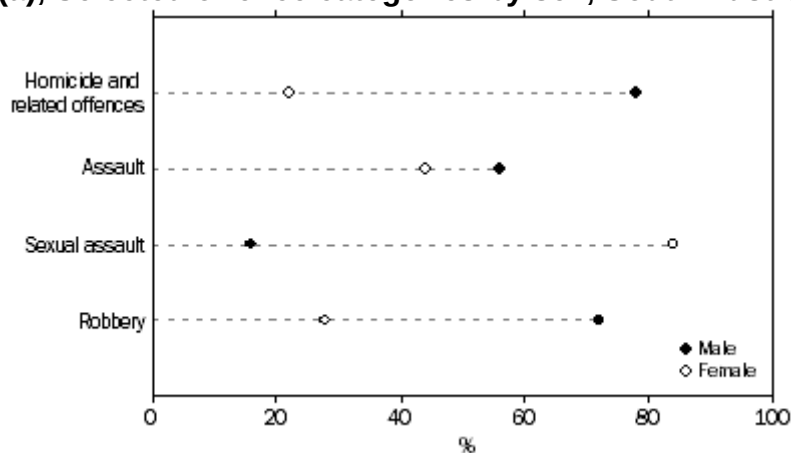
## SEX AND AGE OF VICTIMS

In 2006 in South Australia, males outnumbered females in all categories of offences except for sexual assault. Young males particularly were more likely to be victims of crime. For example:

- Males constituted 78% (50 people) of the victims of homicide and related offences, and of these, 36% (18 people) were aged 15-24 years.
- Of all recorded assaults, 56% (9,134 people) of victims were male and 42% (3,829 people) of these were aged between 25-44 years.
- Males accounted for 72% of all victims of robbery (756 people), with half of all male victims being aged between 15-24 years.
- Of all victims of robbery aged 15-19, 84% were male.

Females represented 84% of all recorded victims of sexual assault (1,279 people) with 45% of these aged 10-19 years. Of all victims of sexual assault aged 15-19, 91% were female.

**VICTIMS (a), Selected offence categories by sex, South Australia - 2006**



(a) Refers to person victims and does not include victims for whom sex was not specified.

Source: [Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2006](#) (cat. no. 4510.0)

## LOCATION OF OFFENCE

In South Australia, most murders (73%) took place at dwellings. Attempted murder (44%), sexual assault (69%), assault (43%) and unlawful entry with intent (66%) were also most often perpetrated in residential locations. A community location was the most likely place for a victim to have experienced motor vehicle theft (42%), followed by a residential location (35%).

Robbery victims were most likely to be subjected to this offence in a community location

(55%). Of the total robbery offences occurring in a community location, nine in ten occurred on a street/footpath. Over two-fifths (41%) of kidnapping/abduction victims were taken from a community location.

Across Australia, these same crimes were experienced in similar proportions at the same locations.

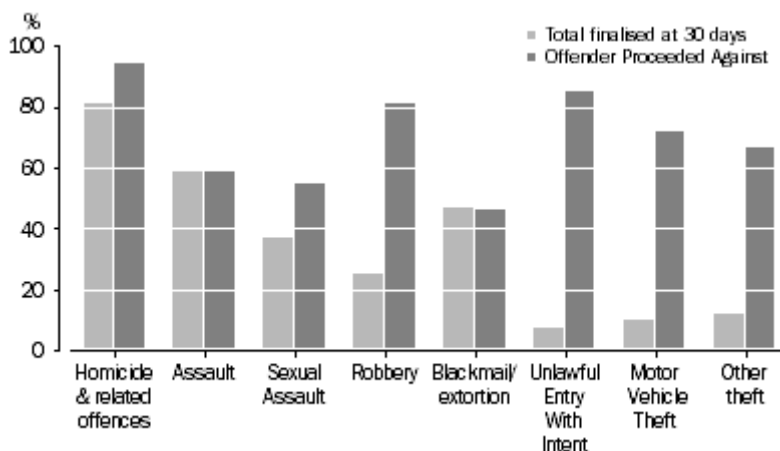
## OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATION

In 2006, 81% of the police investigations into homicide and related offences in South Australia were finalised within 30 days of a victim becoming known to police, with 94% of these having an offender proceeded against.

The lowest proportions of finalisations at 30 days were for victims of unlawful entry with intent (7%), motor vehicle theft (10%) and other theft (12%). However, of the total finalised for these offence types, a high proportion had an offender proceeded against by police: unlawful entry with intent (85%); motor vehicle theft (72%); and other theft (67%).

The highest proportions of investigations finalised where there was no offender proceeded against were for victims of blackmail/extortion (54%), sexual assault (45%), assault (41%) and other theft (33%). Nationally, blackmail/extortion was also the offence category with the most instances of investigations finalised where no offender was proceeded against.

### VICTIMS (a), Offence category by outcome of investigation at 30 days, South Australia - 2006



(a) The definition of a victim varies according to the category of the offence.

Source: Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4510.0)

Further information can be obtained from the publication Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4510.0).

## REFERENCES:

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4510.0)

## Sports Attendance in South Australia (Feature Article)

## SPORTS ATTENDANCE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Sport is an intrinsic feature of the South Australian lifestyle. Whether it is as a participant, spectator or volunteer, South Australians are actively involved in sport. As outlined in the Information Paper: Measuring Social Capital - An Australian Framework and Indicators (cat. no. 1378.0), participation in activities such as attendance at sporting events contributes to social connectedness and a sense of social belonging. High levels of social participation and social connectedness contribute to the overall well-being of society and are also considered to have positive impacts on an individual's health. Data on attendance at sporting events therefore helps to assess the level of social capital enjoyed by the South Australian community.

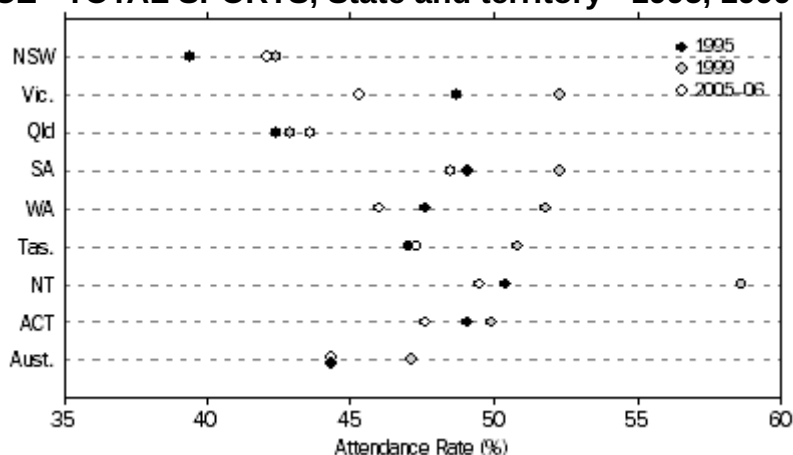
In 2005-06, almost half (49%) of South Australians aged 15 years and over attended a sporting event. This was the second highest rate of attendance in sporting events of all states and territories. Australian Rules football (AFL) was the most popular sporting event for South Australians. Since 1995, South Australia's sports attendance rate has been consistently higher than the national rate.

Further information can be obtained from Sports Attendance, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 4174.0).

### SPORTS ATTENDANCE

In 2005-06, South Australians had the second highest rate of sports attendance of all states and territories. About 594,600 people, or 49% of South Australians aged 15 years and over attended a sporting event in the 12 months prior to interview. This attendance rate was higher than the national rate of 44%, and only second to the Northern Territory which had the highest attendance rate (50%). South Australians have consistently had a higher rate of sports attendance than the national rate since data was first collected in 1995.

#### ATTENDANCE - TOTAL SPORTS, State and territory - 1995, 1999 and 2005-06



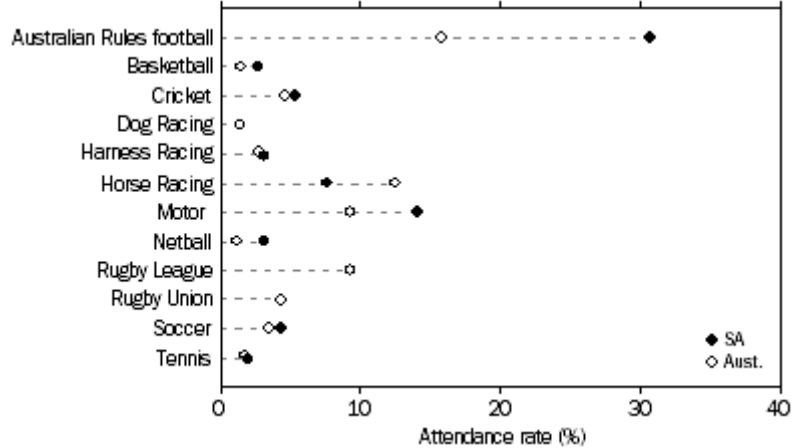
Source: Sports Attendance, Australia (cat. no. 4174.0)

### MOST ATTENDED SPORTS

The three most popular sports attended by South Australians in the 12 months prior to interview were Australian Rules football (31%), motor sports (14%) and horse racing (8%). Only 5% of South Australians attended outdoor cricket and only 4% attended a game of outdoor soccer. Australian Rules football was also the most attended sport in South Australia in 1995 and 1999.

Sports attendance for the total Australian population also reflected the popularity of Australian Rules football, with 16% of the population attending the sport at least once in the 12 months prior to interview. Nationally, horse racing had the second highest rate of sports attendance (13%). Motor sports and Rugby League were the third most attended sports across Australia with 9% each, followed by outdoor cricket (5%). Australian Rules football was also the most attended sport nationally in 1995 and 1999.

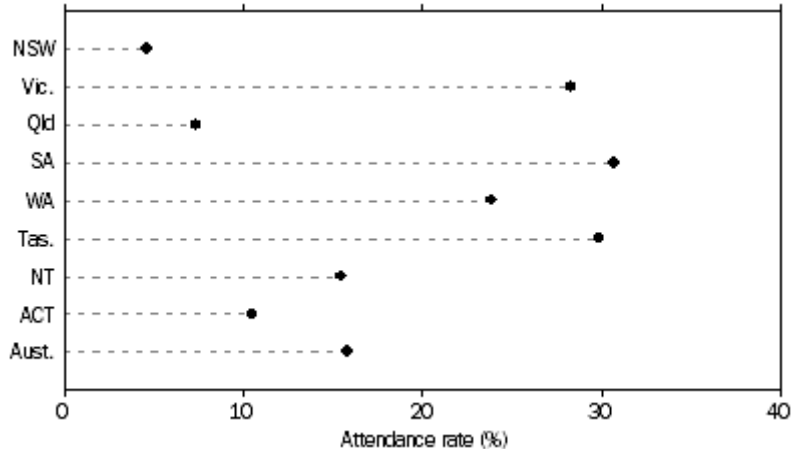
**SPORTS ATTENDANCE, South Australia and Australia - 2005-06**



Source: Sports Attendance, Australia (cat. no. 4174.0)

Of all states and territories, South Australia had the highest attendance rate at Australian Rules football with 31%. This was slightly higher than the 30% of Tasmanians who attended at least one game and 28% of Victorians.

**AUSTRALIAN RULES FOOTBALL ATTENDANCE, State and territory - 2005-06**



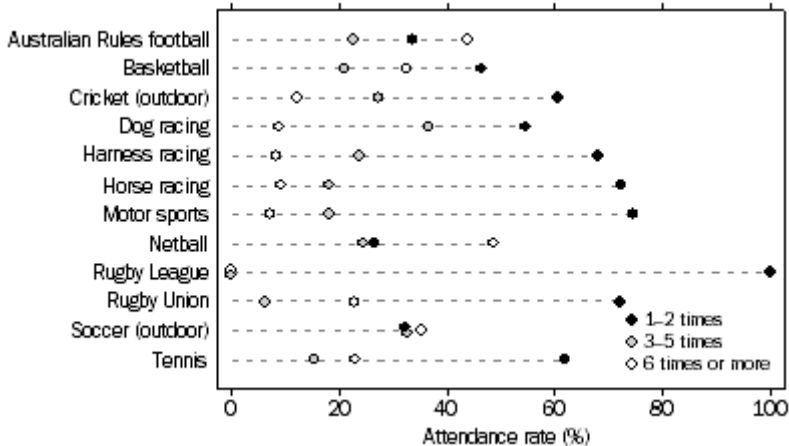
Source: Sports Attendance, Australia (cat. no. 4174.0)

**FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE**

Australian Rules football, motor sports and horse racing were the three most attended sports in South Australia in 2005-06. However, the frequency of attendance at these sports was quite different. Of the 31% of South Australians who attended an Australian Rules football game in the 12 months prior to interview, 44% attended on six or more occasions and a further 23% attended 3-5 times. While motor sports was the second most popular sport in South Australia in 2005-06, 75% of those who attended only attended once or twice in the 12 months prior to interview. Similarly, 72% of those who attended a horse racing event only attended once or twice. This reflects the nature of sporting attendances at motor sports and horse racing events in South Australia with significant interest in annual sporting events such as the V8 Supercars, the Oakbank Horse Racing Carnival and the Adelaide Cup Horse Racing Carnival.

A similar trend was evident at the national level. Of the 13% of Australians who attended a horse racing event in the 12 months prior to interview, 70% only attended once or twice. Similarly, of the 9% of Australians who attended a motor sports event, 69% only attended once or twice. Of the 16% of Australians who attended an Australian Rules football game, 34% attended 6 times or more.

**FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE, South Australia - 2005-06**



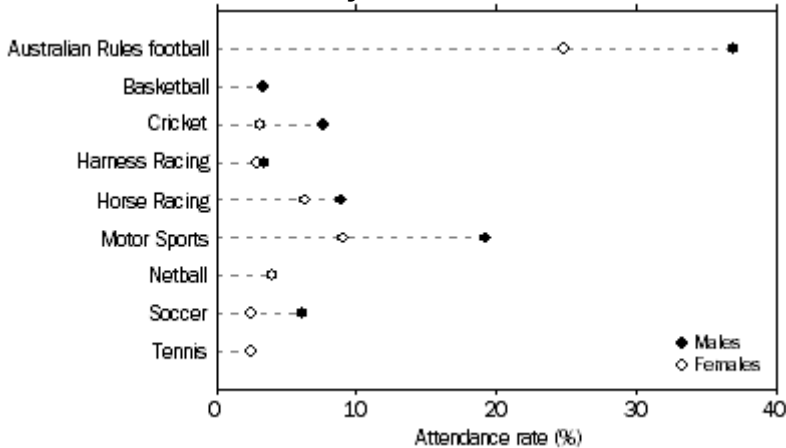
Source: Sports Attendance, Australia (cat. no. 4174.0)

**ATTENDANCE BY SEX**

More males than females in South Australia attended sporting events in the 12 months prior to interview. Males had an attendance rate of 57% compared to 41% for females. At the national level, 52% of males and 37% of females attended a sports event.

In South Australia, the greatest gender differences were evident for Australian Rules football attendance with 37% of males attending compared to 25% of females, and also for motor sport attendance with 19% of males attending compared to 9% of females.

**SPORT ATTENDANCE, By sex, South Australia - 2005-06**

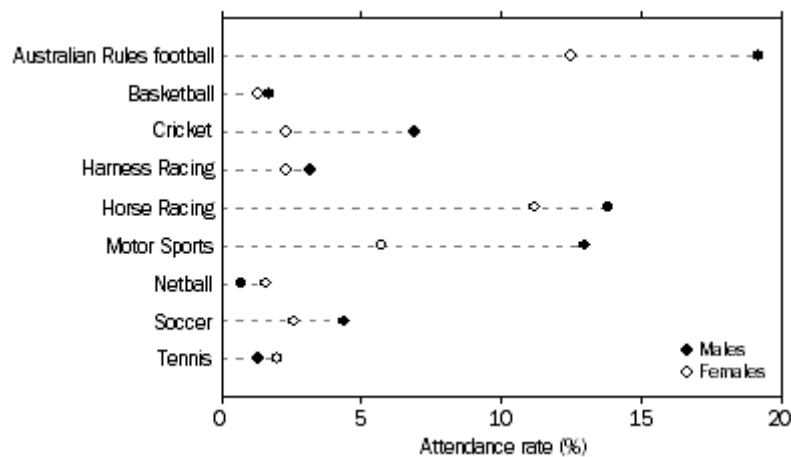


Source: Sports Attendance, Australia (cat. no. 4174.0)

Note: attendance rates are suppressed for some sports due to high relative standard errors.

For the total Australian population, the most marked differences between male and female attendance were for AFL (19% of males compared to 13% of females), motor sports (13% of males compared to 6% of females) and Rugby League (12% of males compared to 7% of females).

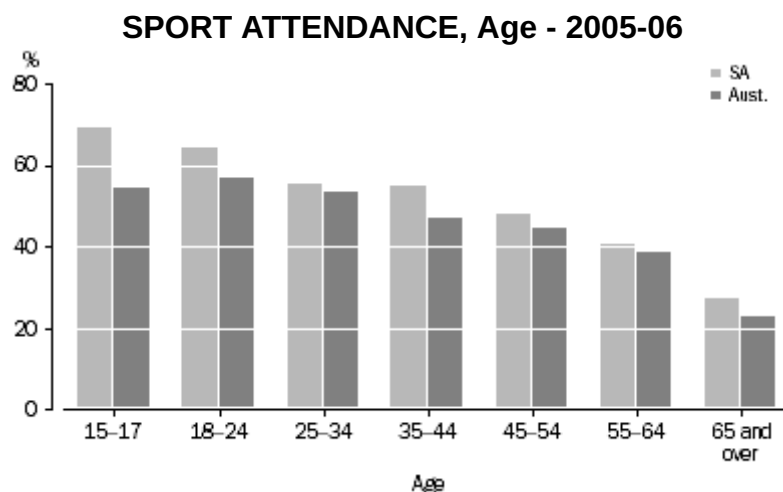
**SPORT ATTENDANCE, By sex, Australia - 2005-06**



Source: Sports Attendance, Australia (cat. no. 4174.0)

## ATTENDANCE BY AGE

Attendance at sporting events in South Australia declined with increasing age, with only 27% of people aged 65 and over attending sport compared to 69% of people aged 15-17 years. Sports attendance across Australia showed a similar pattern, although attendance was slightly higher in the 18-24 year age group (57%) than in the 15-17 year age group (55%). Only 23% of Australians aged 65 and over attended a sport in the 12 months prior to interview.



Source: Sports Attendance, Australia (cat. no. 4174.0)

## References:

Sports Attendance, Australia (cat. no. 4174.0)  
Information Paper: Measuring Social Capital - An Australian Framework and Indicators, 2004 (cat. no. 1378.0)

## Footnote:

This article presents results from the 2005-06 Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) relating to attendance at sporting events. Information on this topic was previously collected in the 1999 and 1995 Monthly Population Survey (MPS). Data for 1999 and 1995 are included in this article for comparative purposes. However, care should be taken when comparing results from these surveys as the methodology used in each of these surveys



differed and this may affect the validity of the comparisons.

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